





Web Applications for Modern Control Systems

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Benefits of Browser-Based Applications

- Familiarity
 - Tabbed browsing
 - Scroll and zoom
 - Resizing
 - Navigation between pages
- Accessibility
 - Zoom
 - Specialized keyboards
 - Screen readers
 - High-contrast

- Standards
 - HTML (1993)
 - CSS (1996)
 - JavaScript (1995)
- Support
 - Google (Chrome)
 - Mozilla (Firefox)
 - Apple (Safari)
 - Microsoft (Edge)
- Rapid Development



Potential Downsides

- Volatility of the platform
 - JavaScript has never been volatile, ECMAScript standard
 - New web app development tools are created everyday
 - We shouldn't adopt the newest thing
 - Stay close to the ECMAScript standard
- Performance
 - Strategies for offloading large workloads
 - Server-side service
 - Browser services workers, separate thread e.g. <u>squoosh</u>
 - Web Assembly, systems code run in the browser e.g. WebP
 - Graphics
 - Canvas API for 2D
 - WebGL API for 2D and 3D uses graphics hardware



Known Downsides

- Design flexibility
 - Application design is no longer constrained
 - We must instate standards for web applications
 - Potential for non-conformant applications
- New
 - Build and deployment tools
 - Development practices and tools



Benefits of Choice

- Component-based design
 - Modularity
 - Reusability
 - Small code
 - Ease of use
 - Visual and functional consistency

- React
 - Fast visual updates
 - Rich customizable tools
 - Active community



Visions for the Future

- Central Component Repo
 - In the works with multiple modules already deployed
 - Standard set of tools to encourage application uniformity
- Central Build Environment
 - Adopt modern continuous integration/deployment standards
- Drag and Drop App Builder
 - Investigating GrapesJS
- Adoption of Web Assembly for reuse of C code
 - Tech is still in infancy
 - Autodesk is using Web Assembly for web viewer



Demos

